

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1850.

Our Editor is again absent.

Contents of Wilmington.

The Deputy Marshal for New Hanover County, Mr. THOS. F. GAUSE, has nearly finished taking the census of the town of Wilmington, and the result shows a population of only 7,100, including both the old and new boundaries of the town. Mr. G. thinks that the final result will vary but little from this number. If the returns are correct, many of our citizens will doubtless be somewhat surprised to see that the population of our town is no larger. Four years ago, it was estimated at from eight to nine thousand, and there has evidently been a gradual increase ever since. We, however, have along believed that our population was over-estimated, and the result shows that we were right in our opinion.

The population consists of
Whites.....3,570
Free blacks.....657
Slaves.....2,873

Total.....7,100
Showing an excess of whites, over free negroes and slaves, of only 40. The population of 1840 was 4,744, making an increase in the last ten years of 2,356.

INCREASE OF RAILROAD RECEIPTS.—We notice from a table published in the Commercial, that the receipts of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company for 10 months, from October 1849, to August 1850, show an increase over the same months of the previous year, of \$74,040 15—making a monthly increase of \$7,404 40. It is but proper to state, that this increase may be attributed to several causes; first, the very low price charged for passengers from Charleston to New York; 2d, there has been but one steamer running between Charleston and New York for several months; and 3d, travellers who usually go up the Western Rivers, have preferred our route the present season, on account of the prevalence of the cholera in the West. But notwithstanding there has been several causes to enhance the receipts of the Wilmington Road, we are clearly of the opinion, that were the Manchester Road now completed, the receipts for the next ten months would be more than double what they have been during the above time. Will not, then, the friends of the Manchester Road make every effort to push it through as early a day as possible?

WE would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. MONTGOMERY. He has lately fitted up, in a very neat style, the House he occupies, for the accommodation of boarders. He also furnishes meals at any hour of the day, on very reasonable terms. A house of this kind has long been needed in this place, and we doubt not the enterprise will meet with success.

IN consequence of the overflow of the Roanoke River, the mails have been prevented from coming through regularly. Our dates from Washington are only up to 26th, Monday last; one mail due. The fugitive slave bill was taken up on Monday and passed by the Senate. No other business of interest to our readers transpired in the Senate on Monday.

The North Carolina Standard.

We are gratified to see, from the Standard of the 20th instant, that Mr. HOLDEN has determined to issue his paper twice a week and weekly. We have long thought that our party should have a semi-weekly paper at the seat of government. We wish the enterprise every success imaginable.

By the way, we want to publish the Journal daily, but do not feel warranted in going into the enterprise at present. A few more mail facilities would enable us to make a trial. Were the Manchester Road in operation, we would try our hand with a daily in one corner of Old Rip.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Mr. REID's majority will be from 3,000 to 3,400. When we receive the official vote, we shall publish it. This will be about next December, when the Legislature will be in session, and the vote footed up by that body. The Democrats have 14 majority on joint ballot. No United States Senator to elect this year.

From Texas—Hot work ahead.

Late accounts from Galveston, Texas, say that the Legislature met on the 12th of this month, and Gov. BELL had sent in his message. It proceeds to speak of the unwarrantable assumption of power of the federal executive, by direct interference with the municipal affairs of the sovereign State. It pronounces discussion useless; no reliance must be placed on the delusive hope of justice to Texas, but we must assert and maintain our rights at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

The only course left, says the message, is the immediate adoption of necessary measures for the occupation of Santa Fe, with ample force to repel the arrogant and rebellious spirit existing. Should such measures produce a conflict with the present authorities unlawfully established, and shake the confederacy to its centre, Texas will stand exonerated before the world. Authority is asked to raise supplies for two months—regiments for the occupancy of Santa Fe—also, a military force sufficient to enable the civil authorities to execute the laws. It says, however, willing Texas may be disposed of a portion of her North Western territory, no respectable party could accept of the proposition embraced in the compromise bill; but if a proposition had been offered to purchase that part north of 34 degrees latitude, with proper guarantee and observance of the rules of annexation, it would have been satisfactory.

The news of the engrossment of Mr. Pearce's Senate bill, with the President's message respecting Gov. Bell's letter, was received at Galveston on the 17th, and produced great dissatisfaction. The papers say the message will arouse feelings of indignation throughout the State not easily allayed.

A SEVERE GALE.—We had a severe gale from Southwest, during most of the night of Saturday last. No serious damage was sustained in town. A few trees were uprooted, but not many. The tow-boat Mike Cronly was water-logged opposite G. V. Davis' wharf, with cotton, spirits turpentine, and rags; no considerable damage was done. Several boats on the wharves suffered more or less injury.

A serious damage was suffered by the Railroad. The bridge over Quincey Creek was lifted and thrown down by the wind. The span of this bridge is about 80 feet, and its altitude 70 or 80. This caused delay in the arrival of the cars. None came in on Sunday—and none yesterday till 4 o'clock, P. M. Commercial, 27th inst.

A friend writes us from Holly Shelter District, in this County, as follows:—“We were visited last night [Saturday] with a heavy storm of wind and rain; but not so much rain as to upset our bridges or anything of that sort. I do not think I ever knew the wind to blow much harder than it did during the night, up-rooting trees, blowing off sheds, and literally ruining all late corn, &c.”

TEXAS AND THE BOUNDARY BILL.—The Washington Republic of Monday, says: “We understand there has just arrived in the city, immediately from Texas, a gentleman of the highest intelligence, who gives it as his decided opinion that the Texas boundary bill, passed by the Senate, will meet with the sanction of an overwhelming majority of the people of that State.”

The White Basis—Messrs. Ruffin and Manly.

Our readers will recollect that during the late campaign for Governor, Mr. T. RUFFIN, Jr., and five other gentlemen, published a certificate to the effect that Gov. MANLY, in his speech at Wentworth, came out in favor of the White Basis principle. The Governor denied in a letter to the Editor of the Raleigh Times, written at Morgantown on the 17th of July, 1850. This denial of Gov. MANLY has brought forth a rejoinder from Mr. RUFFIN, which is published in last week's Standard. Mr. R.'s card is accompanied by the certificates of several gentlemen, Whigs as well as Democrats, who sustain Mr. Ruffin in his charge. We publish Mr. RUFFIN's card in this day's Journal. It speaks for itself.

The Raleigh Register of last Saturday contains a letter from Mr. MANLY in reply to the card of Mr. R. The Governor again denies that he advocated a change in the present Basis of Representation. Mr. MANLY does “not undertake to say that these gentlemen have stated falsehoods, nor that they have corrupted and maliciously misrepresented him,” but that his “positions were misunderstood.” The Governor says:

In regard to Equal Suffrage, I said or intend to say, as I had done many times before, that, if by allowing the qualified voters in the House of Commons to vote also in the Senate, it was contended that this made them equal or gave them equal political power under our Constitution, it was a mistake: that it would not accomplish that object. By way of illustration, I argued that the County of Onslow formed one Senatorial District and was allowed one Senator. The Counties of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and Moore, formed one Senatorial District and were allowed one Senator. That allowing all the free white men in these districts to vote for their Senators respectively, would not be granting to them an equality of power, for as Onslow had about 8000 voters and the other four Counties had about 4000 voters, it would be making 8000 men equal to 4000, making 12,000 men equal to 4,000. I argued that it would be necessary for those who advocated the proposed amendment in the Constitution on this ground, to change the basis of representation to the white population principle, so that one white man in one section of the State would be of equal weight to a white man in any other section—that the advocates of the doctrine, to be consistent men, must go the whole length, and say that the basis of representation should be the white population principle, and that the Whigs had thus gone further than the Democrats, and I remarked playfully, that therefore I was a better Free Suffrage man than my opponent.

By the way, I said, in regard to representation, I said, in substance, that many persons in this State, myself among the number, were of the opinion that when the new basis of representation was established in our constitution, slaves and property in slaves entered too largely in the composition. That slaves formed a most important item of calculation for both Houses of the Assembly; in the Commons slaves being estimated as persons by counting three-fifths, and in the Senate as property by counting the amount of taxes paid on them into the public Treasury. In this connexion I stated further, as an abstract proposition, that if I had to make a constitution for a people *ab initio*, (they having had no constitution before) that white population should form the basis of representation in one branch at least of the law-making department.

We have endeavored to give Mr. MANLY the full benefit of his reply in the above extract from his letter. By way of a few words of comment, we must say that we are utterly at a loss to understand how so many gentlemen could have misinterpreted Mr. MANLY's words or his meaning. Mr. MANLY says expressly, in the above extract, that he did say he was “a better free suffrage man than Mr. REID,” but he explains this by saying that it was expressed in a plain language, and that he did not mean to give the power of hearing their opinions, should never trifle with the subject under discussion. Such a course is decidedly insulting to a free people, and they alone know how to treat such conduct. But Mr. MANLY tells us that if he had to make a constitution for a people where there had never been one before, “that white population should form the basis of representation in one branch at least of the law-making department.” He also says that “slaves and property in slaves entered too largely into the composition” of our present constitution. Here we have Mr. MANLY's own words, and the inference to be drawn is, that he is opposed to the present basis of representation—that the white population should “form the basis of one branch at least” of the General Assembly of North Carolina, if he had to make a new constitution. No doubt of it; and of course, irrespective of the taxes paid into the Treasury for the support of the government. The taxes would not, according to Mr. MANLY's plan, be taken into consideration at all. But Mr. MANLY and his party are politically dead in this State, and we hope, never to rise again. It is, therefore, almost useless to waste paper in talking about the errors of the man, or the blunders of his party; so for the present we will let the whole pass for what it is worth.

From Havana.

The steamship Ohio arrived at New York on Saturday last from Havana and New Orleans. She left Havana on the evening of the 19th.

The Georgia, from New York, arrived on the morning of the same day.

The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived on the 16th, and was to sail on the 20th for New Orleans, with a large number of passengers.

Havana is perfectly quiet. The excitement of the invasion has entirely died away, and the subject is seldom mentioned.

The officers of the Georgiana and Susan Lou are yet in close confinement; but it is the opinion there that they will soon be released, notwithstanding the report in circulation that they were condemned to be shot, which is without foundation, being merely verbal.

Foreigners are now allowed to land without obtaining permits.

The United States sloop-of-war Albany, Captain Randall, from Havana, arrived off Morro Castle on the 18th inst. She did not enter the harbor, but communicated with the shore by small boats. She sailed the same day for Boston.

Among the passengers by the Ohio from Havana, is the Lady Emily Stuart Wortley and daughter. The Ohio brings the California mails, 200 passengers, and a large amount of specie and gold dust on freight. She brings 100,000 Mexican dollars, and \$13,000 in gold dust on consignment.

“THE WARRENTON NEWS.”—This is the title of a new paper, just started in Warrenton, N. C. It is a right neatly printed sheet, and is filled with very good matter. Price \$2 per year in advance. MOORE and COLLINS, Editors and Proprietors. Here's our best wishes. Success attend you.

United States Postal Guide and Official Advertiser. The Editors, P. G. WASHINGTON, late Auditor of the General Post Office Department, and CHARLES W. WILLARD, Esqrs., have placed upon our table the first and second Nos. of a new monthly publication, bearing the above title. The “Postal Guide” is printed at Washington City, and contains a vast deal of useful information to every person who desires to understand the organization, decisions and action of the Executive Departments of our Government. It is particularly valuable to public officers of Government, and especially so to Post Masters. The price is extremely low, only \$1 per annum.

The Fugitive Slave Bill.

The last of the great and troublesome measures brought before the present session of Congress, has been finally disposed of, so far as the Senate is concerned; or, at least, the last one, the fugitive slave bill, has passed its third reading and ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 27 yeas to 12 nays. A long, tedious, and difficult task has the Senate had to work through. They have, however, succeeded, at the eleventh hour, in accomplishing what we fervently hope will result in a permanent peace to the American Union. The five great measures of the day are now before the House, to be decided on by that body, viz: 1st, the Utah bill; 2d, the Texas boundary bill; 3d, the California bill; 4th, the bill to establish a territorial Government in New Mexico; 5th, the Fugitive Slave bill. We have thought it best to place the last named bill before our readers in this day's paper, in order that they may know its whole contents. It contains ten sections.

The first section authorizes and requires the commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties of this act.

Sec. 2d, provides that all commissioners appointed by the Superior courts of any organized territory of the United States, shall exercise and discharge all the duties conferred upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States, relative to this act.

Sec. 3d, confers power on the U. S. circuit courts to enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor.

Sec. 4th, makes it the duty of the commissioners to confer with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the U. S., and the judges of the superior courts of the territories, at any time, and grant certificates to claimants, to reclaim fugitives from labor to the State or territory from which they may have escaped.

Sec. 5th, makes it the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed. It imposes a fine of \$1000, upon conviction thereof, on any of the above officers for refusing to receive such warrant, or for not using all proper means diligently to execute the same. For the escape of such fugitive after arrest, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal to be liable, on his official bond to be prosecuted for the full value of the fugitive, in the State, District, or Territory whence he escaped. It also empowers the marshals with power to summon to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, to ensure the faithful observance of the constitution relative to fugitives from labor; and all good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the prompt execution of this law, &c. &c.

Sec. 6th, points out the manner in which the owner or agent may proceed to arrest the fugitive. Testimony of the slave not to be admitted in evidence.

Sec. 7th, provides that any person knowingly to obstruct, hinder, or prevent the claimant or his agent or any person lawfully assisting him, from arresting such slave; or for rescuing or attempting to rescue, or for aiding in the rescue, or for harboring or concealing such slave, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such slave, after notice or knowledge of such fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor, &c. &c., shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment, and shall forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages, to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of \$1000 for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid.

Sec. 8th, provides for the fees the marshals and other officers shall receive for the services they are required to perform. It is provided that if any person arrests the slave to remove him to the State or Territory whence he escaped, and there deliver him up to the claimant; when the claimant shall make affidavit that he has reason to believe that such fugitive will be rescued from him by force before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made; the expense of such removal by the officer to be paid out of the United States Treasury.

Sec. 10th, provides that satisfactory proof made before any court of record, or judge, in vacation, that a person held to service or labor has made his escape, and owed service (in the State, Territory, or District where the affidavit is made), the court shall cause a record to be made of the matter so proved, and a transcript of the same, authenticated by the clerk, with the seal of said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District where the slave may be found, the judge or other person (in the State where the slave is found,) having the power is required to grant a certificate to the claimant of his right to arrest any such slave owing service, and transport him to the State from whence he escaped.

In the above analysis, we have not, in every instance, followed the words of the bill. We have, however, endeavored to present, in as concise a form as we could, the meaning and substance of it. For our part, we think the bill is fully as strong as it could well be made. Whether, if it should pass the House and become a law, it can be enforced or not, will have to be determined hereafter. We see no reason why it should not be carried out to its fullest extent. The penalties for negligence of duty by the public officers are heavy and severe. We think, with the Washington Union, that the bill is decidedly liberal in its spirit for the benefit of the South, efficient in its provisions, and well calculated to carry out the guaranties of the constitution.

Southern Rights Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the people of Georgia, convened at Macon, in that State, on the 22d inst. There are various accounts of the number present. One account says that there were 5,000, another 1,500, another 400. The meeting was, however, held. Messrs. YANCEY, of Ala. RIEBT, of South Carolina, and COLQUHOUN, of Georgia, were the principal speakers. The resolutions passed were of the strongest and most decided character. We extract the following:

Resolved, That we approve the Resolutions and Address of the Nashville Convention, and recommend them to the cordial support of the people of Georgia.

Resolved, That in recommending the people of Georgia to acquiesce in the application of the Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Territories of the U. States, with a recognition of slavery South of that line, we propose the acquiescence for the sake of the peace of the country, and the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That should the event occur in which it shall become the duty of the Governor, under the direction of the last Legislature, to call a convention of the people of Georgia, to consider the necessary measures of safety to the State, it is the opinion of the meeting that our Senators and Representatives in Congress should immediately return to their State, and unite with their constituents in consultation and action on such measures.

COMMENCEMENT AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement Exercises were celebrated at this Institution on the 7th and 8th days of August. A large number of visitors were in attendance.

The Scholastic Exercises, the Anniversary Oration by the Rev. E. P. Palmer, and the Address before the Society by Judge O'Neal, are all mentioned in high terms of praise. “A Visitor” says, that “the improvements in the buildings, the election of Rev. E. P. Rockwell, a graduate of Yale College, to the Professorship, and the action of the Board, all indicate the rising fortunes of the Young College.” Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. Ashe's Speech.

We publish on our fourth page, Mr. ASHE's speech on the President's Texas message. We have perused it with much pleasure, and commend it to the attention of our readers. The speech contains much useful information, especially at this particular time. The President has evidently assumed a position relative to the Texas boundary, which he will be glad to get out of the easiest way he can. The following extract from Mr. ASHE's speech clearly shows that Texas is justly entitled to every foot of Territory she claims:—

As I have read it, as I understand it, [the message], the President of the U. S. undertakes, by his “ipse dixit,” backed by the strong arm of Government, to prescribe territorial limits to a sovereign State. Sir, more than that, he undertakes to dismember a sovereign State, to cut, slash, and divide her at his pleasure. He establishes the boundary, the line of demarcation between the U. S. and Mexico. What is that line? This line, the President informs us, commences at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and follows the deepest channel of that river until it intersects the southern boundary of New Mexico; then it assumes a westerly direction to the river Gila, and thence to the Pacific. This is the line described by the treaty, and as quoted by the President, and in connection with it he hesitates not to declare, that all the country lying east and north of this line belongs to the United States—is the property of the United States. I will not do the President the injustice to suppose that he intended to include in this description the whole of the State of Texas. Yet, under the claim made by the United States, her title is as good as the Sabine as it is to every foot of the territory lying east of the Rio Grande. The President has failed to intimate what boundary he will, by the force of the military power, establish between Texas and the United States; but as a portion of his friends have always insisted upon the Nueces as the western limit of Texas, this, doubtless, will be his ultimatum.

Now, Mr. President, I well know, and I have before me the official communications, and they each bear the significant superscription of having been written in this House by the predecessor of my honorable friend who sits before me? Is it not well known—that it was not known to the President, before the commencement of the war, “that we constructed forts, and established post offices and post roads, and located cotton plantations throughout the whole of that country, lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande?”

But if these facts should not have removed all doubt from the President's mind, the letters of his illustrious predecessor, Gen. Taylor—letters written during the time of his military sojourn in this country—should have afforded him the same information. I have before me the official communications, and they each bear the significant superscription of having been written in the country which was, in his estimation, to be recognized as Texas.

When the bill declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Mexico went from this House to the President, it elicited a warm opposition, much discussion was elicited, and much information was, of course, added respecting the validity of the Texan title; yet, with all this information before them, a large majority of the Whig members, including two of the former and three of the present Cabinet, did not hesitate to declare that this was American ground. I refer to the amendment to the bill offered by Mr. Clayton, which I will read.

Yet in the face of this accumulated evidence, we are informed by the President that this country, so lying east of the Rio Grande, is not the property of Texas, but is the property of the United States.

He attempts to justify his position by assuming that at the commencement of the Mexican war, President Polk took forcible possession of this country, and that the treaty of Hidalgo but confirmed and made good that possession. That the treaty, in legal language, joined title to possession, and as it has been in possession of the United States ever since, he is not now at liberty to regard it otherwise than as our property. This is a syllogistic mode of reasoning, which would answer a very good purpose if the premises were correct, but unfortunately they are not correct. Gen. Kearny, under the direction of President Polk, did take military possession of that country; but was not this possession intended to be for the benefit of Texas? In answer to a demand by the Governor of Texas, did not President Polk distinctly admit that it was merely a military possession, and that he intended to restore it to the lawful order and instruction that the military authority, while in possession of that country, should act in subordination to the civil authority of Texas—aiding and assisting in its establishment? These facts are indisputable; and as the acting President had the evidence of these facts before him, I can but conclude that his disposition was to have attempted to deduce the authority of President Polk to sustain his position, when that authority, if accompanied with the appropriate explanations, would have been in direct opposition to his policy.

“The Randolph Epistles.”

We are indebted to a friend for a small pamphlet of 15 pages, bearing the above title, on the subject of the South's losses in fugitive slaves, &c. We have read it with considerable interest, and at the same time with chagrin and astonishment, to find that the loss the South has sustained in fugitive slaves, who have escaped from their owners by the aid of the abolitionists, and complicity of the Northern States, is so large. After making all reasonable allowance for errors, the author estimates the loss for the last forty years, at twenty-two millions of dollars. This is enormous, and it seems to be matter of surprise how the South has remained quiet so long:

“Here is an array of losses, (says the writer), reaching up to 22 millions of dollars. Who lost it? The South? Who caused it? The North? What is it? A debt? Who owns it? The South! Who owes it? The North! How did it originate? From spoliation to that amount of the South's property. Were the spoliations prompted by any necessities of State or of circumstance? By neither: The aggressions were both wilful and wanton. The North coveted what she did not want: She took what was not her own: She sacrificed what belonged to others: The motive of the emprise was not the thirst of the spoilers, but the wrong and injury of the plundered.”

I have shown the vast amount of slave property which has been taken from the Southern States, from reliable data: I have shown that it was worth at a very moderate rate, and it stands proven as a subsisting and valid debt, amounting to \$22,154,640. Who are liable for the payment? Those who took the property—those who received it—those who kept it—those who gave it protection—and those who evaded or resisted its reclamation: The citizens of the free States are liable—the governments of those States are liable,—or in one comprehensive word, the North is liable.—There is not a legal form in Christendom, where such a claim, for such a cause, with equal proofs, between man and man, or nation and nation, would not be recognized and enforced. Why it has been so recovered of similar claims also, and the claiming aid recovery of similar claims also, the thoroughness of the world, constitute at this time the current business of men and of nations. What but the foreign claims of her citizens prompted Great Britain to prowl over the seas like a huge Leviathan Tax-Collector, and menace aggressive war in the ports of Venezuela, Nicaragua and Honduras, of Greece, Turkey and Leghorn? What was it during General Jackson's Presidency, which brought the United States and France to the very brink of war, but the wavering hesitancy of Louis Philippe and the French Chambers, to execute the treaty of Paris, providing indemnity for French spoliation upon American Commerce, under the Berlin and Milan Decrees? Where in all South America have we a Minister whose whole functions of embassy are not engaged with the trials and drudgeries of an accountant, in debating and adjusting at the bar of nations, the spoliated property-rights of American citizens? What originated and aggravated up to the moment of rupture, the war with Mexico, more than her seizures, detentions and confiscations of American property, and what but the national protection due to the property-rights of all American citizens of all sections, has instituted the commission now sitting here, for the adjustment of American claims for Mexican spoliations? And what is it at this moment that threatens our peaceful relations with Portugal, by the property-rights of our citizens, involved in the belligerent system of an American privateer, while under Portuguese protection in the harbor of Funchal, near forty years ago? Now amid this vast and diversified mass of American claims, there is not among them all, a single one juster of right, clearer of fact, or more valid of law, than that of the South upon the North, for the spoliations and confiscations referred to and established in this paper, and in amount it far exceeds the whole of them put together!

“This then being a just debt, in the South's name, I demand to know, why, like all other just debts, it should not be paid? Two reasons have been given by the North why it should not:—

“One reason is, that slaves are not property, and are not the basis therefore of valuation and indebtedness. But besides that, Congress has repeatedly assessed their value and taxed them as property, and sold them as such under executions, the North is estopped from taking this ground by her own act. In 1815, (during the war with Great Britain) she, in common with the South, insisted that Great Britain should either make restitution of, or payment for, several hundred slaves as property, which she had carried away from the slave States during her investment of the Southern coast. And how did Great Britain, the leading Abolition power in the world, deal with such a proposal? She received it with respect, acknowledged it to be just, and made full payment for the slaves, and for their detention, and for the expenses she recognized the property-rights of Southern men in their slaves, even against their adverse claims and possessions as belligerents. The North committed herself to that proposal by making it, and she ratified it by receiving payment for the property with interest from the British Exchequer.

“The other reason is, that the nature of our Union is incompatible with the enforcement of such a demand. Is it? Then the Union must be incompatible with its own principles, for the Union is itself but an incident and dependency of the Constitution, and the surrender and delivery of fugitive slaves by the States they are found in, was one of the fundamental conditions of its formation; and those who are not shut their eyes to the gloomy portents which attend the times, must know, that the observance of its provisions will be insisted on as the fundamental condition of its continuance. The North would have us believe, that the preservation of that Union is an object of her first and profoundest regards; and lo! she commands it to the South's support and affections, by insisting that while it lasts, she can despoil the South of her property *ad libitum* and be exempt from restitution or liability, while, if it were at an end, the North, like all the civilized nations of the earth, would be bound and constrained to make full restitution or payment under the grave penalties of national dishonor and the chances of war! Without a treaty stipulation for the extradition of fugitives from labor, in derogation of the doctrine of the British constitution that there can be no property in man, in disparagement of her belligerent rights as a captor within her enemy's jurisdiction,—behold Great Britain (in conformity with the *Constitutionary Law* of nations) attesting her reverence for the rights of private property, amid the waste and confiscations of offensive war, and rating and paying for our captured and deported slaves at their full value! Can any man, who may, that self-denial example, so need for observance, so worthy of praise and so just in itself, has drawn to it the spontaneous concurrence of all nations, and made itself the law of the world in peace and in war?”

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“This then being a just debt, in the South's name, I demand to know, why, like all other just debts, it should not be paid? Two reasons have been given by the North why it should not:—

“One reason is, that slaves are not property, and are not the basis therefore of valuation and indebtedness. But besides that, Congress has repeatedly assessed their value and taxed them as property, and sold them as such under executions, the North is estopped from taking this ground by her own act. In 1815, (during the war with Great Britain) she, in common with the South, insisted that Great Britain should either make restitution of, or payment for, several hundred slaves as property, which she had carried away from the slave States during her investment of the Southern coast. And how did Great Britain, the leading Abolition power in the world, deal with such a proposal? She received it with respect, acknowledged it to be just, and made full payment for the slaves, and for their detention, and for the expenses she recognized the property-rights of Southern men in their slaves, even against their adverse claims and possessions as belligerents. The North committed herself to that proposal by making it, and she ratified it by receiving payment for the property with interest from the British Exchequer.

“The other reason is, that the nature of our Union is incompatible with the enforcement of such a demand. Is it? Then the Union must be incompatible with its own principles, for the Union is itself but an incident and dependency of the Constitution, and the surrender and delivery of fugitive slaves by the States they are found in, was one of the fundamental conditions of its formation; and those who are not shut their eyes to the gloomy portents which attend the times, must know, that the observance of its provisions will be insisted on as the fundamental condition of its continuance. The North would have us believe, that the preservation of that Union is an object of her first and profoundest regards; and lo! she commands it to the South's support and affections, by insisting that while it lasts, she can despoil the South of her property *ad libitum* and be exempt from restitution or liability, while, if it were at an end, the North, like all the civilized nations of the earth, would be bound and constrained to make full restitution or payment under the grave penalties of national dishonor and the chances of war! Without a treaty stipulation for the extradition of fugitives from labor, in derogation of the doctrine of the British constitution that there can be no property in man, in disparagement of her belligerent rights as a captor within her enemy's jurisdiction,—behold Great Britain (in conformity with the *Constitutionary Law* of nations) attesting her reverence for the rights of private property, amid the waste and confiscations of offensive war, and rating and paying for our captured and deported slaves at their full value! Can any man, who may, that self-denial example, so need for observance, so worthy of praise and so just in itself, has drawn to it the spontaneous concurrence of all nations, and made itself the law of the world in peace and in war?”

Later from California.

By the arrival of the steamers Philadelphia and Crescent City at New York, from Chagres, we have California dates by the first vessel to the 15th, and by the latter to the 17th July. The Philadelphia brought \$870,000 in gold per her manifest, besides what may be in the possession of passengers.

Her passenger list numbers one hundred and thirty-two. Among the names we notice that of Gen. Herrera, ex-President of New Grenada, and formerly minister of that republic to the United States. It is stated that the General contemplates residing in this country for a term of years. He has under his care five young men, sons of gentlemen of New Grenada, who have come here to obtain a collegiate education. The Philadelphia brings one block of gold bearing quartz, and weighing 193 lbs. The rock is filled in with gold. It is the first specimen ever taken at the mine of Mariposa.

Passengers report that it is sickly at Chagres.

The “Pacific News” urges the attention of Congress to California matters. It expected the passage of the House bill, for the admission of California, and hoped that the end of the session would see the State government acknowledged. A Branch Mint was also urged, or an Assay office, with power to issue scrip, as a matter of the first importance. The compromise bill, before the Senate, gave great satisfaction to the “News,” and to other papers in California.

“News,” no change is more remarkable in San Francisco than the difference in the observance of the Sabbath, between the present time and six months ago. This struck us more forcibly yesterday, at the hour the several churches closed their morning services, when the streets were crowded with a fashionably costumed array of citizens, interspersed with handsome ladies and whole families. We take pleasure in recording that there was no gambling yesterday, in public.

We observe that three or four of the largest gambling saloons on Portsmouth square have lately reduced their tables one half, placing billiards in their room. This latter is a game in which the unwary cannot be inveigled, as it is a pure game of skill, in which the knowing ones only can fleece each other.

The Steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on 22d inst. She brings 83 passengers, but no gold dust entered on her manifest.

Governor Burnett has declined to accede to the petitions urging the call of an extra session of the Legislature, there being, in his opinion, no adequate reasons therefor.

Information had been received at Stockton that a party numbering about twelve have been found dead in a ravine near the Double Springs, where they had been digging. From the appearance of the death was caused by the stabs they had received; and from the scarcity of any article of value upon their persons, the supposition is, that the poor fellows had been robbed of what they possessed.

In relation to the general state of affairs at the Southern mines, the Stockton Journal of July 13, remarks:—

A most alarming state of things exists in a portion of the Southern mines. Around Sonora, scarcely a night passes without a murder and when the miner retires to his repose he knows not but that the morrow's sun will find him the victim of the assassin's knife. It is thought that within the two last weeks twenty men have been murdered in that neighborhood.

The following incidents are narrated in the same paper:—

We are informed that a few days ago, a party of eight or ten men, Americans and Mexicans, came to an eating house in the neighborhood of Sonora, from which the owners were absent, and demanded all the money on the premises. So great is the terror of these villains, that wagons passing between the mines and Stockton go in companies of three and four together.

Not long since a stage was fired into and four of the passengers wounded. One of them has since died of his wounds.

A party of Mexicans were arrested in the vicinity of Sonora in the act of burning the bodies of two Americans. The Stockton Journal says:—

Judge Marvin with some difficulty prevailed on the excited populace to give them a trial, and twelve could not proceed with the case without the testimony of the persons who had given the information in regard to the bodies; and the prisoners were ordered to be remanded to jail to await further trial.

The crowd resisted this decision, and determined that the trial should proceed; the judge left the bench protesting against their course, and another person was elected judge *pro tempore*, who refused to sit in the court house, but agreed to preside in the woods, and to the woods they went.

Here the trial was very summarily concluded, and the men were found guilty, and one of them was already